

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 23rd, 1901.

NUMBER 17

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Miss LAYONA GLENN,  
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Botafogo.

## Missing Friends.

Information is desired in the British Consulate in regard to the whereabouts of Manfred Weinsteil, whose address was given as at Rua Senhor de Passos No. 55 (sobrado).

In response to an inquiry for next of kin from Port of Spain, Trinidad B. W. I. the British Consul General at this port desires information of the whereabouts of persons of the names of Scheidt and Chamberlain.

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## Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a.m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Craschley & Co. 35 Rua do Ouriço.

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IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 173.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services every Sabbath at 12 noon. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Holy Communion first Sabbath of each month.—Portuguese services: S. S. every Sabbath at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7 15 p.m. Wednesdays Song Service at 7 p.m. Prayer-meeting and Bible study at 7 30 p.m. Messages for the Pastor may be left at Rua Ajuda 20, or Rua Conde de Baepeudy 78. M. DICKIE, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7 p.m.

P. F. SOREN, Pastor.

Cobca 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7 30 p.m. Sundays; 7 30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

## Miscellaneous

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A severe "temporal" was raging on the Argentine coast on the 19th inst.

—The March receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$1,016,270 67, or less than in the corresponding month of the last three years.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 17th says that the Commercial Judges have advised the minister of justice that in the short space of 35 days they have discovered 42 fraudulent failures.

—The steamer "Zaarlund" has been engaged to carry 685 head of cattle to Rio, during the current month and we understand that further shipments will follow providing farmers do not attempt to force prices.—*Southern Cross*.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th inst. says that the epidemic of small-pox in that city is increasing at an alarming rate. The sanitary authorities are very busy and are imposing a fine of \$400 on every person refusing to be vaccinated.

—Gen. Lavalle has left Buenos Aires for Europe on some kind of a government commission. He is allowed \$20,000 for travelling expenses and double pay during the trip. No wonder Argentina wants to "unify" her foreign debt! If these expenditures are kept up she will want to repudiate some day!

—During the first three months of the current year the Argentine exports to Brazil comprised 1,427 dry ox-hides, 11 bales sheepskins, 261 pipes, 2,350 casks and 300 hhdls. tallow, 33,003 tons wheat, 1,000 tons maize, 3 tons linseed, 14,925 tons flour, 217 tons bran, 128-541 bales hay and 102 cases (2,550 kilos) butter.

—Alarm is caused in Rosario by the forthcoming removal of the offices of the Central Argentine railway to Buenos Aires. This "mudanza" will mean 300 families, chiefly of well paid Britons, leaving Sleepy Hollow, and perhaps 900 families of almohaceros, men who have lent the almohaceros the capital, landlords, and others who live on the labor of the 300 will either have to go elsewhere or work. *B. A. Herald*.

—Thirteen murders or attempted murders in one day was the recent record of this city. How does this fit in with the theory of the *Southern Cross* that we are becoming more religious? Perhaps our friend means that the religious are more so while criminal classes may be going from bad to worse. With so many murders there are far too few executions, the death penalty being fixed by law for murder.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The civic registers were opened for the year on Sunday, with a poor result of 341 inscriptions (in the capital). Referring to this the *Tribuna* caustically remarks.—It may be seen, by the poverty of this result, that while the noble Uruguayan people are dying of hunger, because their whole time passes in talking of blancos and colorados and in making or awaiting conspiracies and revolutions, they are in no great hurry to fulfil their civic duties by doing something more practical in politics than dispute.—*Montevideo Times*.

—In Buenos Aires a return was made to the barbarous custom of celebrating Easter Day by discharging loaded fire-arms. The consequences were that a married lady who was standing at the street door of her house was shot through the heart without its being known whence the bullet came; another lady was dangerously wounded by her own son, a little girl was shot in the head, and a boy of 8 had part of his face blown away. It seems to us that life and person would be rather safer in the most savage part of Central Africa than in Buenos Aires when it gives itself up to rejoicings *la Potena*.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The strike of flour-mill hands is coming to an end, the millers yielding to the very reasonable demands of the strikers. According to a table published in a contemporary, among twelve mills the hours of labor in five were 15, in one 14 1/2, in three 14, in one 13 1/2, in one 13, and in one 12, without counting an extra half hour at each end of the day for adjusting the machinery. Many of the men said they only saw their families once a week! Such inhuman conditions of labor are worse than slavery, and show to what lengths employers will go in overworking their men where the law omits to protect the worker.—*Montevideo Times*, April 12.

—Captain Frederick Crocker of Montevideo, formerly United States Consul in that city, last week celebrated his 50th birthday at his home in that city. Not only was he greeted by his large family connections, but Rear Admiral Schley and staff called on him; the officers of the flagship "Chicago" sent greetings, the United States minister, and United States Consul Swalm were among the visitors who personally presented greetings to the latest recruit to the ancient and honorable corps of octogenarians. Captain Crocker, by the way, is straight as an Indian, is quick of motion and firm of step, and no one would take him to be more than sixty, and yet his life has been an eventful one, for he was an active factor in the civil war, having had a command in the navy, fighting under the great Farragut. He was a prisoner of war and is a member of the American Loyal Legion. He has many friends here as well as at Montevideo who will join in the compliments and good wishes of the occasion.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, April 11.

—A telegram from Santiago gives account of a frustrated attempt on the life of the Chilean President, Sr. Errázuriz. A sleeper was placed across the railway from Santiago to Valparaiso, at the pass of San Ramon, so that if the train had run against it, it would probably have been thrown over a precipice. The obstacle was discovered just as the train came up, but as it was, the locomotive came against it at diminished speed and was derailed, without further damage. As it happened, however, the President was not travelling in the train, having deferred his journey at the last moment. He would have been accompanied by the minister of the interior and other political personages and officials.—*Montevideo Times*.

—One hundred years ago, on April 1st, the first newspaper was edited in the Argentine republic, and was printed at the printing office of "Los Niños Expositos," situated in the building actually occupied by the National Library. It may be noticed, "en passant," that said printing office was established at Misiones by the Jesuit fathers, in the middle of 1700, and transferred in 1766 to Córdoba, from whence the Verrey Vertiz caused it to be brought to Buenos Aires, in 1780, the press and other material being placed in the building called "las temporales" under the name of "Imprenta de los Niños Expositos." The first paper that was published was the *Telegrafo Mercantil*, on April 1st, 1801, under the direction of Colonel Francisco Antonio Cabello y Mesa. The paper ceased to appear on October 15th 1802. The second newspaper that appeared was the celebrated *Semana de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio*, on September 1st, 1802, and was founded by Dr. Manuel Belgrano of the Salamanca University, and directed by Don Juan Hipólito Vieytes, it being the predecessor of the *Gaceta de Buenos Aires* which had so much to do with the revolution of 1810, owing to the articles from the pen of Mariano Moreno, and which was the first paper that was published after said occurrence.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—Reliability and truth are qualities which the people prize in a paper just as much as they do sensation, a fact that is evidently forgotten if ever known in some establishments. The great influence of certain papers is founded on the faith which they command in their truthfulness. There is another field of journalism which makes no tax on veracity, justice or fairness. We have specimens of both classes.—*B. A. Herald*.

## COFFEE NOTES

—Prune coffee and prune rum furnish a couple of channels for the relief of the terribly burdened prune market. The prune coffee contains 70 per cent. of the fruit, the remainder being cereals, and will soon be placed on the market in neat cases. The distillers, however, are likely to get the larger part of the surplus of prunes.—*Merchants' Review*.

—The newspaper talk of a coffee corner appears to be based upon the operations of a certain firm in this market, who are buying coffee to hold for months, or years if necessary, or until the market takes a much more favorable turn. Coffee does not suffer by keeping, and as the firm began to accumulate supplies at the lowest level of prices last year, the transactions would appear to be safe enough, notwithstanding that there is now so much coffee in sight.—*Merchants' Review*, New York.

—Cuban coffee growers complain that unless the tariff upon coffee imported from Brazil and Porto Rico be replaced their business is ruined, and the cacao planters of eastern Cuba are likewise clamoring for protection. This year coffee produced around Santiago de Cuba has been sold as low as 10 cents per pound, and the entire crop produced but an average of \$12 silver per 100 pounds. The coffee of Cuba is far superior to that of Rio, and will compare favorably with the Mococa coffee of Costa Rica and the sun-cured bean of Hayti; and, when the production was greater, the bulk of the crop was shipped to France, where it always brought a fancy price.—*Havana correspondence of N. O. Picayune*.

—The steady decline in the currency price of coffee, owing to the rise in exchange, has caused considerable alarm in official circles, and strenuous efforts are being made to obtain lower freights on that product. The Central railway has been authorized to concede a reduction of 25 per cent. on cleaned coffee and 30 per cent. on uncleaned coffee—with a maximum rate of \$2000 per arroba (32 pounds) for any distance. In reply to a letter on the subject from the minister of industry, Manager Barrow of the Leopoldum says that the Minas lines are yielding deficits and the state is not paying its subvention in cash, which prevents its company from reducing freights as he desires. However, he promises to reduce the maximum freight to \$1500 per arroba, and will take the subject of general reduced rates into consideration. The Paulista also postpones action until other questions are settled, but promises a maximum rate to Santos of \$1500 per arroba and a reduction of about 15 per cent. on schedule rates. We hear nothing, however, of a reduction in export duties, nor of a halt in the upward movement of exchange.

**Banks.**

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Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 1530.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

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France..... Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Heine & Co., Paris, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, De Neufville & Co., Paris.  
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No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 501, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . " 1,000,000

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... " 800,000  
Reserve fund..... " 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

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Draws on its Head Office in London:

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: FR. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

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P. O. B. 58.

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Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE: Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies, Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.  
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**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.**

Realized Capital. Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense. Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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**THE YELLOW FEVER EXPERIMENTS.**

To the Editor of The Times.

SIR,—In your interesting article in The Times of March 14 in just praise of the work of the American yellow fever researchers you have unwittingly overlooked one of the most conspicuous examples in modern medicine of the zeal, courage and devotion of which our own countrymen are capable.

In July of last year Drs. Durham and Walter Myers were sent by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine to establish a laboratory at Pará for the study of yellow fever. On the way out they spent a short time with the American observers in Havana, and there studied and briefly reported upon the relationship of mosquitoes to this disease. In Pará the Brazilian government aided their researches in every possible way, and as a result of their experiments they were enabled to announce the discovery in yellow fever of a previously unrecorded minute bacillus. A preliminary report of their researches has recently appeared in the medical journals. In their experiments, knowing the risks of infection, they took every precaution, yet notwithstanding, after having conducted an autopsy upon a very malignant case of yellow fever, they both contracted the disease, Dr. Myers dying on January 20.

The news of his death has created the widest sympathy amongst American and European scientists, for, although quite young, he had already made a name for himself by his original work. The duty of raising a memorial was immediately taken in hand, and thanks to the prompt response of the chairman of the Tropical School and of the leading citizens of Liverpool and of many distinguished men in this country, a Walter Myers chair of Tropical Medicine, as well as a Walter Myers Research Fellowship, have been founded. In addition, the school has presented to the University of Birmingham (his first medical school), as well as to the University College, a suitable commemorative brass. It remains to record that the father and uncle of Dr. Myers have given £1,500 to the Liverpool school in order to enable it to continue its investigations. Truly the mother country can still hold her own in acts of zeal, courage, and devotion.

I beg to remain very faithfully yours,

RUBERT BOYCE,

School of Tropical Medicine, Thompson-Yates Laboratory, University College, Liverpool, March 19.

**SMALL-POX TREATMENT.**

The following treatment of small pox is given by Dr. David A. Reeler, of Chicago, in the columns of the *Inter Ocean* and as there is altogether too much of that loathsome disease here in Brazil, we reproduce the instructions for the benefit of our readers:

Smallpox is a disease of filth. This may seem rather a harsh statement to make, but it is true, nevertheless. It does not necessarily mean that all who have smallpox contracted it by lack of cleanliness. The germs of the disease will affect any one who is not perfectly normal in every respect.

If the body is sponged, say, every other day with diluted acetic acid, it will be kept chemically clean. Then the bath should be followed each time with a thoroughunction of olive oil. If a person is constantly exposed to the disease, as in using a case of it, then the sponge bath should be of vinegar,

salt, and pepper. The bathing, too, should be done every day. Of course, conjunctive with this there must be rigid adherence to dietetic and hygienic rules.

The first thing to do where the disease has actually gained a foothold is to give attention to the fever. The temperature in cases of smallpox usually runs up to 103, or even higher, and persistently holds this mark for days, thus greatly weakening the patient and lessening the chances of recovery. Use cold water just as you would for any case of fever, and thus keep the temperature down. It will be impossible to keep it below 100, perhaps, but that is much preferable to 105.

The method of applying water above referred to is by compresses. Apply hot-fomentations, hot-water bottles, hot flannels, or bags of salt to the feet to keep them warm; then wrap the upper part of the body in a woolen blanket wrung out of cold water. Change as soon as warm. Repeat three or four times. Discontinue until the fever begins to rise again.

That stage of the disease which is characterized by exudation is the one which next claims the attention. This discharge is at once offensive and extremely virulent, and it must be very closely watched indeed, and not only closely watched, but nicely handled.

Of course you all know that little pustules form all over the body of smallpox patients, and it is from these the virulent matter of which I have just spoken exudes. These appear first as small, hard, red pimples, which can be rolled around under the skin, like shot. At about the fourth day after they appear suppuration begins. They are very annoying to the patient, causing him great distress, and not only this, but they are very apt to distressingly disfigure him, should he recover, by what is known as pock marks, which are little, unsightly, sunken blotches or scars, located wherever the pustules were during the disease.

Now, what we must do is to relieve the sufferer of the distress by these eruptions, and to so cure for them as to obviate the liability to resulting pock marks. Here again diluted acetic acid is the proper remedy. The room must be kept dark, perfectly ventilated, and at a temperature of about 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Then with the aid of the acid the desired results are achieved.

Take a soft cloth and some diluted acetic acid. Go over each and every little pustule carefully and thoroughly sponging them, until the acid enters into the very body of them, even producing slight smarting. Then follow with almond oil. The oil can be used now, as the fever usually abates with the appearance of the eruptions. This will afford immediate relief, and when conscientiously persisted in will prevent the pock marks which might otherwise result. About the eleventh day the process of desiccation begins. A scab will form over the pustule and scale off; then another, which does likewise. Where the above described method of treatment has been used, successive scabs scale off, leaving a clear, white skin, free from pock marks.

**RAILROAD NOTES.**

—The fiscal engineer of the Central of Bahia railway has been authorized to intimate that company to deposit its 1898 surplus without any discount whatever, in the national treasury within the period of thirty days.

—There was a conference between the director of the Central and manager of the Leopoldina lines on the 19th, at which an accord was established for the transportation of coffee over the Central from any station of the Leopoldina. The maximum charge is to be 1000 per ton.

—The minister of industry has authorized the Central railway to concede a reduction in freight charges on coffee of 25 per cent on cleaned coffee and 30 per cent on uncleaned coffee—the maximum freight for any distance not to exceed \$200 per arroba. The new rates will become effective on May 1st.

—In S. Paulo, railway construction is making very little progress, as is shown by the following statement of the number of kilometres in operation at the end of each of the last three years:

Dec. 31, 1898.....	3,225
" " 1899.....	3,313
" " 1900.....	3,373

The receipts and expenses of the S. Paulo railways last year were as follows:

Receipts.....	70,559,832\$121
Expenses.....	34,753,814\$859
Net income.....	35,806,017\$262

**PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**

*Curare, préparé au moyen d'une seule plante de la famille des Ménispermées*; by Dr. J. B. de Lacerda. Rio de Janeiro, 1901. A monograph prepared for presentation to the second Latin-American scientific congress recently held at Montevideo.

*Histoire d'une République Ephémère*; with a study of the State of Pará. Its capital; by Henrique Morel. Printed at the office of L'Étoile du Sud, 1901. This interesting study of the state and city of Pará and history of the Acaré revolutionary movement is the result of a visit to that region by the editor of our esteemed contemporary L'Étoile du Sud. The book will be read with absorbing interest, for it concerns a question that is even not yet settled.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 23rd, 1901.

If it is true, as reported, that the minister of finance is opposed to forcing up exchange at the rate it has been going lately, we must give him credit for an appreciation of the situation which we had not considered probable. We sincerely hope the report is true. At a time like that through which we are now passing, there is really very little to stop the upward movement of exchange, once it is started in that direction. Speculation is still active and always will be as long as these fluctuations in exchange continue, and in most cases perhaps the change in a bank's exchange rate is only a means of protection against such customers. Should a bank turn speculator at such a time, and change the rates arbitrarily to suit its own interests, no one would feel much sympathy for it were the government to order its doors closed. It would deserve even harsher treatment than that, for these violent oscillations in exchange are causes of enormous losses to a business community, and are even dangerous to its credit and solvency. No one has regretted the extraordinary fall in exchange in this country more than we have done, but at the same time we have no desire to see it go up at the same pace. Its fall was due to the heavy depreciation in the value of the paper currency, to government extravagance, to unfavorable balances of payments, and perhaps to other less prominent causes. Speculation made use of the opportunity and helped to hasten the decline. All this is understood and accounted for. But when exchange turns the other way, there are fewer influences to help it along and its rise would naturally be slower. Speculation can force it up at a run, and so can a banking combination. But in a country where imported goods are so largely used, the losses from such a rise will be enormous, and it will be disastrous if not checked. When exchange is falling, the merchant puts up his prices and makes a additional profit; when it falls he must put down his prices and suffer an unavoidable loss. We have said that a rise of half penny a month would be enough, but we are now inclined to believe even that is too much. Buyers are always reluctant to make purchases when exchange is rising, and business is therefore dull. The importer can not afford to carry large stocks nor can he venture to take the risks which are unhesitatingly taken when exchange is falling. It is a critical time for every merchant when exchange is rising, and to force it up artificially either in the interests of the treasury, or a bank, is to cause losses which in the aggregate are im-

measurably greater than any possible gain could be to others. Since the foregoing was written exchange has taken another upward start, and the opinion is current on the street that the minister of finance and his representative at the Banco da Republica are not averse to the advance. In that case our original opinion of the minister remains unchanged. When trade is hopelessly discredited and ruined, then perhaps our comments on his policy will be better understood and appreciated.

There can be no disguising the fact that the rise in exchange is causing widespread alarm over the corresponding fall in the currency prices of coffee. But what are we to do? The decline in price is natural and unavoidable, and it will continue while exchange is rising. Unfortunately the interests of coffee planters are now allied to the cause of cheap money, and we may therefore expect to see all planters favoring a depreciated currency. The enormous stocks now held here and abroad forbid all hope of any considerable rise in prices for some time to come, and the country must therefore try to face results with equanimity. We should not advise the abandonment of the estates, as some threaten to do, but it would be advisable perhaps to diminish the crop by picking and marketing only the best grades. The "escolha" might very well be left on the ground. Then, too, planters should at once turn their attention to some other product, as an alternative. It is unwise to leave all your eggs in one basket.

The new taxes imposed by the British government seem to be exciting protests everywhere throughout the country, but it is difficult to see how they could be avoided. The South African war was essentially a popular war, and it is no more than just that its burden should be borne by all classes. If the people permitted themselves to be blinded and led into this war by a group of intriguing speculators, then they must be willing to stand the cost. The export duty of a shilling a ton on coal will not affect the home market, though it may help to decrease the export of that article. As the coal mines are beginning to show signs of exhaustion, it may be a measure of great national importance to restrict exportation. The increase in the income tax has long been anticipated, and is perhaps as fair a recourse as could be devised. If an additional percentage could be imposed upon that horde of London speculators, whose intrigues have brought about this unfortunate war, no one would think it unjust. As for the new duties on sugar there are irreconcilable differences of opinion. The Cobden Club economists will look upon a graduated duty as the thin edge of the protection wedge, and will therefore be forced to oppose it when they might favor a simple tax. As for the people, they will be told that the increased cost of sugar will directly affect them in what they consume, and indirectly through the increased cost of jams, sweets, biscuits, preserved fruits, cattle foods, ginger beer, lemonade, beer and mineral waters, all of which consume large quantities of sugar. The English people consume a very large quantity of sugar, said to have been about 90 pounds per capita in 1894, and this tax will therefore weigh heavily upon all, and disproportionately perhaps upon the poor. It will probably make the Salisbury cabinet very unpopular.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Torrential rains are reported from Ceará.

—On the 15th inst. a postmaster was arrested in Santos for a default of 30,000,000.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 20th says that a case of bubonic pest has been discovered there.

—The police of Pelotas have undertaken to deport foreigners without any process whatever. An appeal has been made to the Portuguese consul in one case.

—An epidemic of small-pox is raging with great intensity at Baturité, Ceará, where the people are without means and the sanitary resources are totally insufficient.

—The Bahia state assembly, which has just been organized, has already become tumultuous over the controversies between Gov. Severino Vieira and his predecessor.

—A telegram from Lisbon announces the capture of the S. Paulo defaulter José Merlino, who escaped after having defrauded persons in that city to an aggregate of about 500,000\$.

—On assuming command of the frontier garrison at Livramento, Rio de Grande do Sul, on the 17th inst., Col. Alfredo Barbosa appealed to his comrades not to take part in the petty politics of the country.

—The commission charged with promoting the erection of a statue to Carlos Gomes, in Campinas, has accepted the proposal of the sculptor Rodolpho Bernardelli, who has reduced his price from 90,000\$ to 30,000\$.

—Another Pelotas bankrupt, Ernesto Torres, has been condemned to two years and four months imprisonment for fraudulent bankruptcy.

—In Pará a reporter of the *Republica* was arrested in the police station while taking notes, and was afterwards brutally beaten and then locked up. Is there no law for the protection of the citizen against such outrages?

—A Juiz de Fora telegram of the 21st says that Dr. Cesário Alvim is expected there to decide upon the reorganization of an opposition newspaper. The possibility of serious opposition anywhere is certainly good news.

—There was a amasonic marriage at Porto Alegre on the 18th inst., on which occasion many speeches were made. How the marriage couples bore the infliction is not stated, but it is certain that not many couples would submit to it.

—The Curitiba journal *Rebate* seems to think that the federal supreme court has done an illegal thing in granting *habeas corpus* to the Matto Grosso judges tried and condemned by the state assembly. Probably the assemblymen think so too.

—The defalcation in the Santos post office amounts to 10,282\$, for which the treasurer of that office, Sr. Alberto Augusto Teixeira, was arrested and conveyed to São Paulo on the 17th. He was then released at the request of the administrador of the post-office, his chief!

—Among the many murders recorded in our exchanges, one perhaps deserves mention. At Cotia, São Paulo, a man named Jacintho Ribeiro killed his brother Christino, cut him open, took out his heart and cut it into two pieces. Jacintho has been brought to the capital.

—A Bello Horizonte telegram of the 17th says that of the 35 representatives of Minas Gerais in the federal chamber of deputies, 33 will unconditionally support the governments of Gov. Silvino Brandão and President Campos Salles. This affords a very hopeful outlook for the future, surely!

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 19th announces the discovery of a deposit of various descriptions of arms, 300 in all, at the market opened some years ago by Delauro Gonçalves. It will be remembered that he collected men to defend the place against the municipal authorities who proposed to take possession, and it is probable that the arms were collected for that purpose.

—A bitter political contest is impending in the state of Bahia between the parties of Luiz Viana and Severino Vieira. It is stated that the former still controls many interior municipalities, while the latter is supported by the federal government and runs the machines. For the state assembly 12 Viana men were elected, but the "machines" has refused to seat them. Unanimity is the principle on which such legislative bodies are run. Of course these high handed measures will lead to violent reprisals, and Bahia may soon be the scene of something akin to civil war, as was the case in Matto Grosso.

—There was a fatal explosion of dynamite in S. Paulo on the 16th, caused by carelessness. An Italian named Rocco Marzanello, being out of work, had undertaken to manufacture small bombs at his home for fireworks manufacturers. He lived in a tenement house with his wife and one child. On the morning of the 16th he went out, and his wife undertook to pack in a box some of the bombs he had made the night before. In moving the box, she let it fall, causing a violent explosion, which tore off her hands and caused other serious injuries. The child, 17 months old, lying on the bed, was also badly injured, and a girl of 18, who happened to be in the room, was horribly mutilated and instantly killed.

—A violent outbreak of religious rancor has occurred during the past ten days in the neighboring city of Niterov. Week before last an apostate priest from Juiz de Fora delivered a long address at a Protestant chapel there, which caused considerable excitement among the people. Two days later a Catholic chapel in the vicinity was broken open and some of the images were misused. The Catholics at once accused the Protestants of being guilty of the outrage, and on Sunday evening, 14th inst., they assailed a Baptist chapel and some of the people who attend that place of worship. These assaults were repeated during the next two or three days, the chapel was broken open and its furniture carried into the street and burned. The private effects of a woman living in the house were also destroyed. Personal assaults are likewise reported. Although the authorities were appealed to for protection, it does not appear that anything effective was done until the Baptist chapel had been destroyed. In fact, as we are informed, one of the police officers concerned had previously shown bitter hostility to the Protestants, and it is believed that the mob was purposely allowed to have its own way. Another view of the matter is that the people, restless under the political difficulties which beset us, were only too glad to make use of the foregoing pretext as an excuse for hurting someone and something. The Protestant chapels in Niterov are now well guarded, and the state government of Rio de Janeiro has avowed its intention of guaranteeing full liberty of worship.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The new ironclad "Floriano" is visiting Kiel and some British port before coming out to her future anchorage in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

—The cruiser "Benjamin Constant" left Pernambuco for the United States on the 20th inst. The "Tiradentes" sailed for Rio de Janeiro on the 21st.

—A new trial of the engines of the cruiser "Almirante Tamandaré" occurred on the 18th, during which the ship developed a speed of 8½ miles an hour. It is said to have made the spectators actually giddy.

—A friend of mine who has never travelled on one of the Lloyd Brazileira boats, observed Smalwyk, smiling, "has asked me why the Bolivian vice-president changed to the "Xile" at Pernambuco instead of coming down to Rio on the "Espírito Santo" and changing here, especially as the latter arrangement would have given him some days in this city. Well, with the kind permission of the director of the Banco da Republica, I should say that the reason is purely a personal one. It implies matter of comfort and satisfaction. Those who have travelled on these costly steamers will know exactly what I mean."

## LOCAL NOTES

—In another fortnight congress will be again in eruption, providing a quorum can be obtained.

—According to medical investigations in Cuba the Sunarelli bacillus is not proved to be the cause of yellow fever.

—A Pernambuco telegram says that Vice-President Rosa e Silva has postponed his departure for this capital to May 2.

—The mail steamers from the south are delayed by low water in the River Plate and by storms and will not sail before Thursday. There was a public meeting in the Largo S. Francisco de Paula yesterday, at 5 p. m. to protest against the new sanitary tax (garbage removal).

—A telegram of the 16th inst. from Genoa announces the arrival of the merchant "Antonio da Costa Bordalo," expelled from this country by the government on the 25th ult.

—On the 20th inst. there will be a competitive examination for the selection of ten proof-readers for the *Diário Oficial*. Up to the 18th inst. there were 60 candidates inscribed.

—We are indebted to the directorate of the Club Internacional de Nictieroy for a courteous invitation for the opening ball of the season at the club-rooms on the 27th inst. Many thanks.

—The practice of cutting down or mutilating shade trees is still going on merrily. It is a wonder that a single tree is left standing! Will some one ask Dr. Nuno de Andrade what he thinks about it?

—After a brief interval of dry weather a heavy rainstorm visited this city on Sunday night last. The last three or four days have been very hot and we are anticipating a visit from the tempest in reported from the River Plate on the 20th.

—To the mass of accumulated evidence showing that elections in Brazil are a mere farce we now add the testimony of the *Gazeta da Tarde*, whose editor-in-chief is Dr. Macedo Freire, at one time minister of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and now deputy for Sergipe in the federal congress.

—We are indebted to the secretary of the Santos Athletic Club for their cricket fixture card for 1901. The season opens on May 3rd with a match between Ss. Vicente and José Meunier and the "Kestis," and closes Nov. 1st, 2nd and 3rd with a grand struggle with the S. Paulo club on the S. Paulo grounds.

—At last the disgraceful movement of submission, subservience and servilism has been broken and several organs of the press are vigorously attacking the government. It is even asserted that the congressional worm has decided to turn and that, when congress meets, there will be a high old time in the two chambers.

—The *Paz* telegraph editor gave us a twinge of sincere regret on Saturday last by announcing the defeat and death of Dr. Macdonald, the gallant Scotsman who has fought his way up from the ranks. The officer killed by the Boers was a Lieut. Macdonald, however, and the reverse was no serious as the *Paz* reported.

—The chief of police and commandant of the police brigade are agreed in declaring that the police force as now organized is insufficient for the normal service of the city. This has long been evident, and particularly so when the force is used for political purposes. It is now proposed to organize a supplementary force of civic guards for ordinary patrol service.

—The telegrams sent from here last month about that imaginary conspiracy are enough to make one's hair curl. They tell all about Burgli's confession (which he now denies for the second time), the intended assassinations, the new provisional government, the arrests, precautions, etc. And it is all pure fiction! Who is it, we should like to ask, that is really discrediting the country?

—At last complaints are made of the importunities of the lottery ticket sellers in some of the streets of this city. They follow people along the street holding the tickets before their faces, thrusting them into gentlemen's pockets and into ladies' reticules, and even follow them into the shops. They are a nuisance which only a long-suffering people would tolerate.



—The Portuguese minister has gone up to São Paulo on business.

—A report is current that Senator Pinheiro Machado is authorized to pledge the vote of Rio Grande do Sul for Dr. Joaquin Murciúho as the next president.

—Sunday last was the 100th anniversary of the execution of Tiradentes, who was concerned in a petty conspiracy up in Minas Gerais against the colonial governor, and who has been adopted as the pro-martyr of the Brazilian republic.

—Barão do Bural is said to maintain his denial of having informed the police of the existence of a plot against the government. The government apparently does not believe in the existence of any such plot, for it has caused no one to be tried for conspiracy.

—The appointment of Dr. Alberto Torres, ex-governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, to the federal supreme court has been talked of during the past week, but it is now said to have been dropped because a majority of the senate will oppose confirmation. We should say so!

—The annual bill for fixing the effective strength of the army will this year provide for the following number of students in the military schools: 237 at the Escola Militar (Rio de Janeiro); 334 at the Escola do Realengo (near Rio de Janeiro); and 229 at the Escola do Rio Pardo (Rio Grande do Sul).

—Poor General Piragibe is also a *suspect*! He is commanded to leave of absence to treat his health, which was granted. Then came the President's scare, and Piragibe was at once forbidden to come to Rio. He is now instructed to spend his vacation in the salubrious atmosphere of Matto Grosso?

—It is worthy of note that the federal appeals court has called upon the chief of police for information relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Antonio da Costa Borlido, in whose behalf a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued on the 17th inst. The reply of the chief of police should be given to-day, and it is to be hoped that he will enlighten us as to the reasons for his deportation.

—The Rio correspondent of the *Commercio de S. Paulo* telegraphed on the 18th that entries had been discovered in the books of the Banco Hypothecario, now in liquidation, showing that the government of Floriano Peixoto had tried to purchase the *Journal do Commercio*. The sum of 2,000,000\$ was deposited in the bank for that purpose, but the bank failed to effect the purchase and the said sum was repaid to the government in depreciated obligations.

—A telegram from Genoa on the 18th inst. announces the return of Antonio da Costa Borlido, illegally deported last month by the chief of police without having any charge preferred against him and without leaving it to his slightest opportunity to defend himself. It is to be hoped he will prosecute the chief of police for false imprisonment and abuse of authority—if such a thing is possible in this country.

—Last Tuesday the supreme council of the court of appeals decided that the police authorities shall present before it today João Moreira dos Santos to whose cruel, barbarous and arbitrary incarceration we referred in our last issue. It also orders the chief of police to give information in regard to the merchant Antonio da Costa Borlido, who was expelled from the country by the government on the 25th ult.

—A correspondent of the *Journal do Brazil* says that the Companhia Cantareira intends to withdraw tickets from all passengers except heads of families accompanied by their families. Everyone else must pay 400 reis each (except the brother of an eminent member of the government who goes through the big gate). We hear that many residents on the other side are intending to move back into this capital.

—The *Pais* of the 20th not only commends the sentence of the naval court of inquiry declaring there are no grounds for court martial against Admiral Custodio de Mello for disobedience of orders, but even commends the action of the government in placing that officer under arrest. The *Pais* was a bitter opponent of the naval revolt of 1893 and can hardly be accused of undue partiality for its leader.

—The Venezuelan consul at this port has received a letter from the foreign office at Caracas denying the reports of revolutionary frontiers in Venezuela and difficulties with the United States. This remarkable letter was dated March 6th and appeared in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 18th. By a curious coincidence we are informed about the same time of the arrival of Minister Loomis at Washington to explain the situation in Venezuela, and of the outbreak of another revolution under the leadership of ex-President Andrade.

—The Bolivian vice-president, D. Lucio Velasco, arrived here unexpectedly on the 16th on the Royal Mail steamer "Siles," to which he was transferred at Pernambuco. Not being advised of his arrival there were no official representatives of the government to meet him. He called at the empty Catete palace and left his card for the absent President, and then visited at the offices of the ministers of foreign affairs, marine and war, the fire department, and Central railway station. Unfortunately he did not visit the central police station, the most prominent branch of the government after that of finance. He then returned to the "Siles" and continued his voyage to Buenos Aires, accompanied by D. Silvanus Vega, the retiring Bolivian minister at this capital.

—João Moreira dos Santos, the prisoner of whose arrest and incarceration we gave an account in our last issue, has been set at liberty. Consequently, says the *Journal do Brazil* in its issue of yesterday, what we shall probably see today is that the court before whom the prisoner was ordered to appear will decide that he no longer requires the benefit of *habeas corpus*. And thus, adds that journal, the police authorities may arbitrarily arrest citizens and subject them to the harshest treatment without being called to account for their abuse of power.

—During the administration of President Prudente de Moraes the exemplary discipline of the navy was one of the best securities for the defence of law and order, seriously threatened by the Jacobins supported, as it was supposed, by a large part of the army in the present government. Unfortunately, seems to have succeeded in impairing that discipline to a lamentable extent. The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* is, as our readers are aware, on a trip to the United States. Some days ago it entered the port of Pernambuco, where on the night of the 17th inst. according to a telegram received here on the following day, a large party of marines belonging to the cruiser attacked the police and otherwise caused disturbances in which many persons were wounded and much property destroyed or damaged. By a singular coincidence, it was the *Benjamin Constant*, which, on May 26, 1897, by its presence in the vicinity of the military school overawed the mutinous cadets and, preventing the spread of the mutiny to the army, caused it to collapse.

—On last Thursday the court of enquiry reported on the case of Admiral Custodio de Mello. The report has not been published, but we understand that the officers composing the court are unanimously of the opinion that the admiral committed no breach of discipline in his very proper refusal to accept employment from the government under the circumstances in which it was offered to him. The admiral's incarceration was maintained for over two days after the report was made and he was set at liberty only at 5 o'clock p.m. on last Saturday. In this case, as in others that have recently occurred, the government has, we regret to say, displayed the utmost contempt for law justice and personal liberty. Its conduct has been arbitrary, indecorous and extremely detrimental to discipline. The admiral's behavior, on the other hand, has been dignified and praiseworthy. Within the limits of discipline he has defended with admirable firmness his rights as a citizen and as an officer of the navy. The injustice which he has suffered and the manner in which he has borne it entitle him to the sympathy and esteem of all right-thinking persons. Of this sympathy and esteem we can assure him and we exceedingly regret that it is not in our power to assure him also of the certainty of legal redress for his wrongs. This redress, however, we are pleased to learn, he is determined to exert himself strenuously to obtain, insisting on his unimpaired right to be informed of the cause of his arrest, which, incredibly as this may seem, has never been officially declared.

#### MARRIAGE.

SENEY.—WILSON.—On April 10th at Christ's Church, Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev John D'Arcy, ARTHUR CHARLES ECKINGTON, second son of the Rev. P. C. Sney, Westre Vicarage, to ANNE WILSON, eldest daughter of James Wilson, Esq., Rio de Janeiro.

#### FIRTH.

At The Priory, Rua dos Laranjeiras, on the 23rd inst., the wife of W. F. S. van Schwartz-Pryor, of a son.

#### CRICKET IN RIO.

In last week's issue we announced that the first matches of the season—Niggers vs. Whites—A teams at Laxariv and B teams on the Príncipe ground—would take place on the 3rd and 5th May.

We now learn that both clubs are making arrangements to inaugurate their season on Sunday 28th inst. afternoon. Club matches will be arranged, and it is hoped that members will attend in force.

Talking of cricket reminds us that the veteran umpire, Mr. Maude, is absent in Europe. Who is going to step forward as his substitute? Mr. Harwick is here, and we have to often see him don the white coat, but with matches going on both grounds nearly every available day, we are sure that the committees of the clubs would be delighted if two or three others would volunteer to occupy from time to time the important position of umpire.

#### BUSINESS NOTES.

—We learn that at Alegrete in the state of Rio Grande do Sul four breweries have recently closed.

—The Banco do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, of Petropolis, seems to be getting on finely. It has had its statutes amended already.

—It is believed that the Melhoramentos concession, now under the control of the Banco da Republica, will pass into German hands.

—In view of the continued complaints against the consular invoice regulations, the Centro Commercial has appointed a committee to report on the subject. Business men are requested to offer their suggestions in writing up to the 25th inst.

—There were very nearly eleven columns of auction advertisements in the *Journal do Commercio* on Sunday last, representing 36 separate sales.

—The minister of industry has authorized the Docas de Santos company to construct new warehouses adjoining the S. Paulo railway station for coffee deposits.

—The *Timbiribá*, of Rezende, Rio de Janeiro, hears that a Belgian syndicate intends to purchase a large plantation in the vicinity of Itaipira, on which to establish a cotton factory.

—The accounts of the Companhia Cervejaria Bohemia closed last year with a deficit of 47,934,116 and those of the Companhia Nacional de Tecidos de Linho with a deficit of 246,572,247.

—The liabilities of the firm of Schlut & Co. at Port Alegre amount to 700,000\$ and the assets to 1,000,000\$. This firm, as we stated in a recent issue, has applied for a two years' moratorium.

—The Banco Nacional issued a loan of 1,500,000\$ for the Candelaria brotherhood on the 16th inst., against real estate security.

—The gas company has asked an extension of 60 days of the time within which it must pay its quota for fiscalization to the government, and the minister of industry has granted an extension of half that time.

—The shareholders of the company owning the S. Joaquin factory have authorized the board of directors to contract a loan of 500,000\$ bearing 8% interest, to be secured by a mortgage on the factory. This factory, our readers will remember, is one of those that was forced to close last year.

—The Lloyd Brasileiro was sold at auction over a year ago for 9,000,000\$, but the creditors have not yet received the sums to which they are entitled. The Banco da Republica is supposed to be responsible for the payment. Why, then, if the bank has a cash balance of over 16,000,000\$, is the payment not made?

—The imposition of an export duty of one shilling a ton on coal, proposed by the British cabinet and just approved in the house of commons, will make a very considerable difference in the running expenses of the Central and other railways in this country. It is very fortunate that the duty is imposed before the new contracts are made with the Central for the second half year.

—The board of directors of the Companhia Geral de Servicos Maritimos in its report for last year describes the present commercial and financial situation as an endless crisis in which effort and foresight are powerless. The company's business has been almost annihilated by the great shrinkage in importation. The board asks the shareholders to decide whether the business shall be wound up or not.

—The *Gazeta Commercial e Financeira* estimates the loss of the creditors of the Banco Rural at 22,000,000\$. Estimating that of the creditors of the Banco da Republica at 10,000,000\$ and that of the shareholders of the two banks at 90,000,000\$, we have a total direct loss of over 150,000,000\$ caused by the suspension of payments of those two banks alone. This however, is a very small part of the immense loss which the government's exorbitant taxation policy is causing to the country.

—A Porto Alegre biscuit factory of Leal, Santos & Co. has temporarily suspended work, which will be resumed when the firm succeeds in disposing of the large stock of biscuits that has accumulated in consequence of the decrease in sales on account of commercial and financial depression. In the evening establishment belonging to that firm many operatives have been dismissed from the same cause and the sales now made are barely sufficient to keep the remaining operatives employed four days in the week.

—The following figures relate to the business of the cotton factory of S. Pedro de Alcântara:

Raw material consumed:	
1890.....	386,770 kilos
1900.....	338,028 "
Decrease.....	48,751 "
Cloth manufactured:	
1900.....	1,631,174 metres
1899.....	1,624,029 "
Increase.....	7,145 "
Sales:	
1899.....	1,200,298\$990
1900.....	913,138\$320
Decrease.....	287,159\$670
Value of unsold merchandise:	
Dec. 31, 1900.....	374,758\$600
" 1899.....	219,263\$350
Increase.....	155,495\$250
Amount of dividends paid to shareholders:	
1899.....	200,000\$
1900.....	150,000\$
Decrease.....	50,000\$

Not only was there in 1900 a large decrease in sales, but there was also considerable loss from bad debts, while no small part of the diminished profits was absorbed by burdensome taxation. The loss sustained by the company owning the factory amounted in 1900 to 300,000\$ on the accounts of eight debtors, varying from 20% to 70% of the amounts of the respective accounts. The taxes paid by the company amounted to 40,387\$110, equivalent to over 25% of the sum paid in dividends to shareholders. These figures enable one to form an idea of the effect which the government's policy of exorbitant taxation is having on the manufacturing industry of the country.

—We are informed, but we do not vouch for the statement, that the minister of finance is opposed to the excessive rise in exchange, fearing the prejudicial results on trade and industry. The Banco da Republica is accordingly trying to prevent a further rise at present, while one of the foreign banks is pulling in an opposite direction. It is a curious reversal of actors on the stage, and business men should take note of it. The bank which seeks to force up exchange at the present moment should be made to feel the displeasure of its mercantile customers. This was the situation last week.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES.

—The minister of finance burned another 1,000,000\$ of paper currency on Saturday last.

—Eleven years ago bonds of the state of Minas Geraes were selling at a premium of from 4% to 5%. Now they are offered at 50% discount, and there are no buyers at that price.

—In the state treasury of Pernambuco there is said to have been discovered a shortage of 3,000,000\$. Major Paulo Pereira Simões, accused of being responsible for this shortage, was arrested on the 16th inst.

—Among the papers to be dispatched to-day by the minister of finance, should he come down from Petropolis, is the decree opening a credit of 1,630,815,000 for the President's trip to Buenos Aires last year.

—The proprietor of the Frontão Nacional (ball arena) which was closed by the police, has demanded an indemnity of 1,113,202\$00. It seems like a pretty good sum to demand for the suspension of such an establishment.

—The act authorizing the governor of Pernambuco to issue a loan of 1,000,000\$ in state apolices, has been published. The bonds will be registered and will earn 7 per cent, their denominations being of 100\$, 200\$ and 500\$ each.

—The minister of finance has opened a credit of 250,000\$ for indemnity to the Cia. Geral de Melhoramentos no Maranhão for the rescission of its contract for introducing immigrants, and a special credit of 100,000\$ to cover expenses of transportation for Ceará refugees.

—According to the *Journal do Commercio* the revenue derived last year from the stamp tax amounted to 14,000,000\$. The tax, as our readers are aware, had been extended to many documents previously not subject to it and was collected with the utmost rigor.

—The federal treasury continues to receive instalments on the loan of 1,500,000\$ to the state of Bahia to meet the crisis there when the first bank failures were announced. It is a curious method, surely, to demand immediate repayment of the advances made under such circumstances. It would be much better to have the liquidation come off without any tantalizing delays.

—The *Gazeta da Tarde* has recently published several leaders on the financial policy of the government. Like *The Rio News*, the *Gazeta* condemns that shortsighted and disastrous policy, which consists solely in pouring money from an impoverished treasury. Like us, it points out the immense loss and suffering that has resulted and will continue to result from this reckless policy.

—The minister of finance has issued orders for placing in the Banco da Republica at the disposal of the department of marine the sum of 2,000,000\$ in *inscriptions* for paying the cost of repairs on war vessels. It is a new use of such obligations, we think, and the act merits consideration. If depreciated bonds are to be used to pay accounts, it is desirable to know if they are paid out at their market value, or at their nominal value?

—The loan to the state of Bahia said to have been refused by the minister of finance was a request to pay in Paris a foreign obligation of 425,000 francs. The minister not only declined to advance the money, but by exciting the prompt payment of the 1,500,000\$ already advanced (which is now reduced to 128,000\$) prevents the state from meeting the said foreign debt. It is now stated that the governor of Bahia will undertake the liquidation of that debt as soon as the federal treasury is paid up.

—The revenue from export duties in the state of Bahia amounted in the first quarter of 1900 and in that of the present year to the following sums:

1st quarter 1900.....	4,017,481\$568
" " 1901.....	2,228,198\$997
Decrease.....	1,789,282\$561
—Arrears of taxes judicially collected in Rio de Janeiro during the last three years amount to the following sums:	
1898.....	290,353\$639
1899.....	165,482\$973
1900.....	236,037\$324
—In the first quarter of the present year the gold receipts of the custom-houses were as follows:	
January.....	2,962,489\$024
February, not including the custom-houses of Parangará and Corumbá, not yet reported.....	2,388,795\$782
March, not including the custom-houses of Parangará, not yet reported.....	2,753,967\$812
Total.....	8,105,252\$613

At this rate the total gold receipts of the custom-houses for the whole year will amount to about 32,500,000\$, that is nearly 13,000,000\$ less than the budget estimate of 45,460,000\$.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

5	do	1897 (reg.).....	883
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" 24	Mainz	Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.
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1901

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May 1, Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.	
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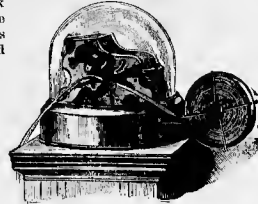
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**THE RIO NEWS.**

This paper is now in its 27th year having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

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